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WHITMAN PREDICTS
LANDSLIDE IN STATE

Republican Majority Will Exceed That of 1914, He Says

"There is not the slightest doubt but that the entire Republican ticket, from top to bottom, will carry this state November 7," declared Governor Whitman last night. "The two weeks of solid campaigning I have just finished, during which time I met the leaders of every county in the state, have convinced me that the vote will be a Republican landslide."

The Governor said that all bitterness which followed the split in 1912 had passed. Progressives, he said, were a practical unit in their support of the Republican ticket, and the vote for the state ticket, as a result, would be larger than in 1914.

William M. Calder, candidate for United States Senator, who campaigned with Governor Whitman, was of a similar opinion.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Calder, "that Mr. Hughes will carry New York State by a large majority. He will carry every county outside the greater city. Everywhere we went there was evidence that the rural counties will roll up unprecedented majorities for the Republican candidates. In my judgment, Governor Whitman and the rest of the entire state ticket, including myself, will have a majority as large as Governor Whitman's in 1914, which was close to 150,000."

Mr. Calder said that there was no indication of Republican defection upstate, especially among the farmers, as some reports had it.

CABBY BOSSES DOCKING
OF ICELAND STEAMER

He's Early Bird When Godafoss Arrives and Seizes Line

Charlie Cans, cabman, never misses the docking of a passenger ship, and he was on hand yesterday at Pier 8, North River, when the steamship Godafoss arrived from Iceland with a cargo of herring and skinned salmon.

Captain T. J. Julliusson sent a wireless message on Saturday, saying he would make port early, and mentioned that he had thirty-seven Icelanders on board, all salmon passengers.

The cabman was at the pier at 7 a. m. An appraiser from the customs service also was there, but not another soul, according to Charlie. The two early birds took lines and gave orders to the skipper, and Charlie said he directed the docking.

Later he took six of the Icelanders to a hotel uptown.

Anna Runs Down Woman

Anna Organ, housekeeper for the Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price, of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, was hit by a taxicab last night at Convent Avenue and 145th Street. Dr. Price, hearing of the accident, took her home in his car. She lives at 1868 Amsterdam Avenue. It is thought that her skull was fractured. The taxicab was driven by Paul Kayser, of 552 West Forty-third Street.

WILSON INSINCERE
MEXICANS CHARGE

"Outlook" Publishes Attacks by Carranza and Chiefs

President Wilson's "false friendship," vacillating policy and "grave mistake" in sending General Pershing's expedition across the border are denounced by Mexican leaders in an article to appear in "The Outlook" today. Not only do they object to his dealings with their own republic, but one—General Alvaro Obregón, Minister of War—finds fault with the President for his European policy. The Wilson Administration is sanctioning the raids of Villa and other bandits, it is charged.

The opinions in the magazine arrangement, in substance, were sent out Saturday by the Democratic publicity experts. They had feared, on learning that proofs of the articles were to be sent to the press, that the move was controlled by their political foes. The net result of their work, however, was not to gain friends for their candidate but merely to obtain additional publicity for the article. The proofs were sent out by "The Outlook."

European Policy Criticized

"The greatest failing of President Wilson," General Obregón says, "is that his acts so seldom coincide with his words. Wilson makes too many declarations which have no facts behind them. You need not examine his Mexican policy for substantiation of this; just look at the record of his dealings with Germany."

"Another complaint," it is stated, "is that his government tolerates the secret shipment of munitions to Villa, Zapata and other Mexican bandits. The minister also asserts that the President should have held back General Pershing's force long enough to have permitted us to arrange to co-operate with Pershing."

Denies Wilson Kept Faith

General Carranza, in assailing the President, says he considers the "invasion of our country" wrong and unfair, adding that "we cannot make such acts of your President accord with his words of sympathy for us."

"It is this inconsistent policy of your government," he continues, "which is responsible for the disaster in which Americans find themselves held in Mexico to-day. It seems to us that your President has not kept faith with Mexico."

"We would prefer a firm, frank, consistent policy from the United States to such a policy as Wilson's. What we would like from the next American President, whatever his name may be, is a Mexican policy which will combine sympathy with firmness and consistency."

Candido Aguilar, another member of Carranza's cabinet, is as outspoken against the President as the other three chiefs of the revolution. The President's policy, he insists, has made Mexico feel like a man at whom is pointed a loaded and cocked pistol and who is kept in this uncomfortable and uncertain position for a long and nerve-racking period.

Demands Firm Policy

"The Mexican people," he goes on, "feel that Wilson's policy has been marked by vacillation and double dealing, or, at least, that his words and his deeds have not always been reconcilable with each other. What Mexico wants from an American President, whatever his name may be, is a policy that is firm, frank, consistent and constant to all."

Is U. S. at War or Not?
Wilson's Whim DecidesWhat President Ruled in 1914 Would Be a Hostile Act
Has Opposite Construction with National Elections Pending

(From the Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 29.—The sending of an armed force across the border into Mexico is or is not an act of war, in President Wilson's opinion, according to the frame of mind the Chief Executive is in when he considers the subject.

At present, with the immediate hope for reelection sitting on his doorstep, the proudest boast of his party is that "he has kept us out of war," despite the memory of Pershing's expedition and Carranza. But on February 26, 1914, Mr. Wilson took a different view of the subject, and asserted positively at that time that to order United States troops into Mexico would be an act of war.

Upon that day the President was discussing the advisability of sending soldiers to recover the body of William S. Benton, slaughtered on Mexican soil.

Mr. Wilson then stated publicly that for the army to cross the border, unless its action received the sanction of the Mexican government, or unless a state of anarchy existed, would be war, and that he could not permit it for that reason.

Anarchy "Didn't Exist"

He was then asked if a state of anarchy did not exist at that time, and replied emphatically in the negative, although the government of Mexico then was in its most chaotic state. Since then armed forces have crossed the Mexican border and have fought pitched battles on Mexican soil. But this, according to Mr. Wilson in his present frame of mind, is not war.

The troops, he is sure, go into Mexico presumably with Carranza's permission. This permission, however, has been recalled since that time, and request after request has been made by the First Chief that the United States forces retire to their side of the Rio Grande. They remain in Mexico, without permission of the Mexican government, and in view of the Wilson recognition of the Carranza regime, without the existence of a state of anarchy.

According to the Wilsonian definition of an act of war in 1914, we are at present at war with Mexico. According to the President in 1916, no such condition exists.

The Chief Executive has thus furnished ample parallel for the conflicting decisions of Advocate General Crowder, who has decreed that as far as the pay of and the pensions for the men at the border are concerned, we are at war, but has also asserted that as far as the Hay militia bill and its provision for conscription in war time

structure. Mexico would even prefer open and honest hostility to false friendship.

General Pablo Gonzales, who is expected to succeed Carranza as First Chief, is fully as caustic. He disapproves of the Wilson policy in general, declaring it has caused popular resentment in Mexico against the United States.

"The Pershing expedition and the embargo on certain articles which the Constitutional government had been obtaining in the United States have retarded the complete pacification and reconstruction of the country by at least a year. The ambiguous policy of President Wilson is retarding disastrously for the very ends which he is attempting to gain."

THREE MEN ACCUSED
IN THEFT OF SUITS

Charged with Collecting Parcels and Keeping Them

A new "misfit parlor," with many samples of advanced model, ready-to-wear suitings in stock, might have opened to-day at 135 West Twenty-fourth Street. But the grand opening is postponed.

Arrested as they were transferring the clothing from an express wagon to the house, Arthur and Pietro Lagattuto, of 96 East Houston Street, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market court.

Detectives testified that the prisoners, driving in a wagon that bore the legend "Adams Express Company," made the rounds of two score downtown clothing shops Saturday and got one or more suits from each for delivery. The two were held in \$3,500 bail each for examination to-day. James Capitoli, a bartender, living in the Twenty-fourth Street house, also was held.

PEACE PARTY WOMEN
GET SEABURY'S VIEWS

Opposed to Military Laws, He Tells Visiting Delegation

A delegation from the Women's Peace party, under the leadership of Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, visited Samuel Seabury yesterday to ask him, if he is elected Governor, to use his influence to have the Slater act, which provides for compulsory military training for boys between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, and the Stivers act, which gives the Governor power to draft all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five into the active militia, even in times of peace, repealed. They also asked that he would amend the Welch act so that physical education would be free from military association.

In declaring his stand in regard to the military laws Mr. Seabury reiterated the opinion expressed in a speech delivered in Albany, when he said that the three laws had been forced on the people by the Governor and that he was opposed to all of them.

Accompanying Mrs. Pinchot were Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheimer, Mrs. Winter Russell and Miss Leonie Knoedler.

MIDDLE WEST SAFE,
HERT TELLS WILLCOX

No Doubt About Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota

At a conference in the office of William R. Willcox yesterday morning, A. T. Hertz, Western Republican campaign manager, reported that the Middle West was safe in the Republican column. Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which the Democrats have been claiming, were all certain to go Republican, Mr. Hertz declared.

At the conference were George W. Perkins, Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the National Committee, Fred W. Upham, of Chicago, and Herbert Parsons, National Committeeman from New York.

are to be considered, we are strictly at peace.

President's Stand in 1914

"The New York Times" on February 27, 1914, printed an interview with the President, from which the following extracts are taken:

"President Wilson made it plain in conversation to-day that he had reached the conclusion that any movement of American troops across the international border, even with the object of merely protecting the lives and property of American and foreign nationals, would be an act of war."

President Studied Precedents

"This conclusion has been forced upon him as a result of an examination of precedents that have an application to the proposal. The examination included the case of the Boxer troubles in China in 1900 and other complications in the course of which foreign governments sent their troops into a country where disorders were prevailing. In the instance of the Boxer troubles, the Chinese central government, according to the President's information, admitted its inability to deal with the rebels, and as the foreign legations at Peking were in immediate danger, and the imperial troops there were not under the control of any ordered government, the action of the United States and other nations in sending troops to relieve the legations could not be construed as an act of war."

As a consequence of the present situation there has been prepared at the State Department an exhaustive brief showing all the instances in which other countries with an armed force. This brief presents a long list of precedents for landing a military force for the protection of American citizens or the subjects of another nation at the request of that nation, or as a matter of common humanity.

War Not Involved

"The importance of this brief lies in its showing that in all the many cases of intervention there is hardly one that involved an act of war. That is, they were all in the line of the broad principle of international law that a nation is under the moral necessity of protecting its nationals in foreign lands, and that the exercise of military force to extend such protection is not war."

"It is believed to be the conclusion of all international lawyers who have been asked for their opinion within the last few days that it would be entirely legal for the United States to send a military force across the international border after an request upon the killing of Benton and to proceed to apprehend the murderer and execute him. President Wilson, however, believes that such a course would be an act of war, although the authority cited in the brief appears to show a different construction."

ANTI-BIRTH AD
WILL DEFY LAW

Miss Ashley, on Eve of Trial, Says She Will Continue Work

Miss Jessie Ashley, lawyer, lecturer and birth control advocate, bade a tentative farewell to 200 friends and admirers at a dinner in the Brevoort Hotel last night. This morning Miss Ashley, who with Miss Ida Rau was arrested several weeks ago for preaching birth control and distributing the literature of the propaganda to a crowd in Union Square, will be arraigned in Special Sessions for trial.

"There are many who say we should attack the law which prohibits us from spreading our knowledge of birth control," said Miss Ashley. "That we have tried repeatedly to do. We can't even get past the committees. The only way to circumvent the law—which women, who are of sane mind, are not, had no voice in making—is to go directly to the public. So my associates and I will continue to break the law. In the mean time I am going to fight this case into the highest courts."

"Physicians say the normal birth rate is a child a year. Statistics show that after the fifth child both mother and children deteriorate and that diseased persons have more children than healthy ones. So birth control knowledge, like all scientific knowledge, should be free to every one."

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, whose birth control "clinic" in Brooklyn was raided a few days ago, said that a hundred women had said as much in defiance of the law as had Miss Ashley and Miss Rau.

"The existing laws should be modified, at least in so far as physicians are concerned," said Dr. A. L. Goldwater. "We should be permitted to establish clinics, that we may study birth controls. The best methods are not yet known."

Among those at the dinner were Mrs. Amos Pinchot, chairman; Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Dr. Frederick Blossom, editor of "The Birth Control Review," and Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, assistant to Rabbi Wise.

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MESSENGER BOYS
DEBATE STRIKEChiefs Argue Over Date
for Action—May Wait
Until Election

Because of dissension among the chiefs, the messenger boys' strike probably will be postponed for at least a week.

The disagreement lies, it became evident yesterday at a meeting of the messengers in Floral Hall, between one leader called "De Boss"—he is a seasoned organizer who lacks several years of being old enough to vote—and another leader always referred to as "De Free Thinker."

"De Boss" wanted to call the strike to-morrow morning; "De Free Thinker" wanted to wait until the day before election. In this discrepancy of a single week lies a problem which is to be definitely settled at another meeting to-night at 74 East Fourth Street.

High Prices Affect Strike

"De Boss" is extremely perturbed over the high cost of living, and wants his followers to begin drawing letter wages at once. Besides, he declares, "the capitalists" have gangsters following him day and night. So the sooner the strike is on and won the sooner he will quit shying at his own shadow.

A year ago a messenger boy could go in some good, respectable, one-armed restaurant and get a good, respectable meal for 10 or 20 cents—which was well within his income. But not so to-day. Instead, he goes in the same restaurant, spends 35 or 40 cents, and when he comes out his appetite is fully as acute as it was before he entered.

But "De Free Thinker"—so called because he was one day apprehended in the act of speaking from a soap box in Union Square—pleaded that the boys must be members of the union before a strike is called—high cost of living or low—and wanted to play the big card on election eve, so that New York will have difficulty in getting its election returns unless the union's demands are met by the A. D. T. Company.

Boys Seem Apathetic

The boys themselves don't seem to care much either way. During the last few weeks they have developed still another issue in the strike, which is occupying their minds. They have decided that it's unfair for a messenger boy, when he enters an apartment house on Riverside Drive, to be compelled to go in via the basement. They're not tradesmen, they declare, and don't like to use tradesmen's entrances. So they expect to incorporate in their strike demands a protest against apartment house superintendents in general, by which it is hoped a front door reception will replace the old basement welcome.

TAFT GIVES REASONS
FOR HUGHES SUPPORT

Hits War Prosperity and Wilson's Foreign Policy

William Howard Taft made public his reasons last night for being on the stump for Hughes. The opportunity came through an inquiry from "The Spokane Chronicle," and Mr. Taft's reasons were set forth in a telegram he sent the Western paper.

"Mr. Wilson," said Mr. Taft, "bases his claims to reelection on the prosperous condition of the country and on the specious plea 'He kept us out of war.' The country is prosperous in spots because of the European war—for which Mr. Wilson is not responsible—which has given to our industries the protection of which his Underwood tariff bill deprived them and which has stimulated in unheard-of measure the exportation of American products entering into the prosecution of the war operations of Europe."

"Mr. Wilson did not keep us out of war. We kept out of the European war because we wanted none of its horrors and because none of the belligerents insisted on dragging us in, and he brought us into war with Mexico because his policy there from the beginning was one of officious intermeddling which is responsible for the distressing situation now existing, and which, if not superseded by the saneness and deep sense of justice that distinguish Charles E. Hughes, will inevitably drag forward to even greater humiliation."

Osborne Invites Candidates

Governor Whitman and Samuel Seabury yesterday were invited to speak from the same platform with Thomas Mott Osborne in Madison Square Garden Friday night on the topic "Prison Reform in the Present Campaign." The invitation was extended by Miska Applebaum, leader of the Humanitarian pelham, under the suggestion of Mr. Osborne, who will address the members of the cult on the same subject at meetings in Carnegie Hall to-morrow night and in the Garden on Friday.

HARVEY PREDICTS
HUGHES VICTORYProbable Electoral Majority
Between 145
and 175

The eagerly awaited quadrennial prediction of Colonel George Harvey appears complete to-day in the new "North American Review." Colonel Harvey not only made Wilson President, but he also has an unmatched reputation for political prognostication.

Just as he announced in 1912 that only Vermont and Utah would go for Taft, just as he gave the division between Roosevelt and Wilson in all the states with only one slip, just as he guessed the electoral vote within seven points in 1908 and within twenty-two in 1904, the colonel now publicly estimates Charles E. Hughes's majority in the Electoral College at between 145 and 175 votes.

The forecast, as it appears in the magazine, follows:

ELECTORAL VOTES ESSENTIAL TO A CHOICE, 266.

We predict that Mr. Hughes will carry these states:

California	13
Connecticut	7
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Iowa	10
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	15
Minnesota	12
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	14
New Mexico	3
New York	45
North Dakota	5
Ohio	21
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	28
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	6
Utah	4
Washington	4
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3

Total..... 269

We expect that Mr. Hughes will carry these:

Indiana	15
Wisconsin	13
Total	28

We believe that Mr. Hughes will carry these:

Delaware	3
Ohio	21
Maryland	8
Total	25

We allot to Mr. Wilson beyond question:

Alabama	12
Arkansas	7
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Mississippi	10
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	10
Manitoba	10
North Carolina	12
Oklahoma	10
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Total	149

We regard as doubtful:

Arizona	3
Colorado	8
Montana	4
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
West Virginia	8
Total	50

Hughes Surely Wins

Probable majority for Hughes between 145 and 175.

Australia Against Conscription

Melbourne, Oct. 30.—The latest returns in the referendum on compulsory military service show the following results, although still incomplete: For conscription, 798,000; against conscription, 887,000.

OLD WILSON MAN
TURNS TO HUGHES

Colonel Price, Former Jersey Chairman, Tired of "Elocution"

Colonel E. L. Price, of Newark, formerly chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Jersey and one of the best known Democrats in New Jersey, came out yesterday for Charles E. Hughes and Walter E. Edge, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

"Since my youth," said Colonel Price, "I have followed the Democratic party's flag in victory and defeat. I supported Woodrow Wilson for Governor of New Jersey and four years ago, when he ran for President. I am against him now, and will vote against him."

"A vote for his reelection means an endorsement of his foreign policy and his acts and doings since the beginning of the world war. I believe the course he has pursued in connection with that war, and especially the want of maintenance of our so-called neutrality, has been unfair, unjust and a national disgrace."

Outrages Still Going On

"Outrages committed by Mexicans on American citizens are still going on, and so is the President's 'watchful waiting,' while he is giving the American people words, words, words and adroit and facile elocution. As a Jerseyman and an American 'to the manner born,' I am bitterly opposed to Woodrow Wilson for four more years in the Presidency of my country. He has been fully and fairly tried and found wanting."

"Furthermore, President Wilson is clearly breaking faith with the whole people of our country by his shameful violation of the provision of the platform adopted by the convention which nominated him for the Presidency to the effect that 'We favor a single Presidential term . . . and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.' He has said nothing about the one-term principle since his election in 1912."

"I don't know Hughes personally, but I do know he made a good Governor of New York and an able justice of the greatest legal tribunal in the world. He is a 'good enough Morgan' for me to vote for to defeat Woodrow Wilson for another four long years as President of the United States."

Wittmann Like Wilson

"My objection to the election of Wittmann is that he is part and parcel of President Wilson's 'outfit.' He is running on the shoulders of Wilson. He manifestly indorses and approves all of Wilson's foreign policies and official acts. He has repeatedly so declared in his eulogium of the President, who appointed him to the office he now holds as Naval Officer of the Port of New York. If Wittmann were elected Governor he would be coached and controlled by Wilson and his official advisers."

"I don't know Walter E. Edge—never spoke a word to him in my life—but I know he is a true Jerseyman, able and energetic, with a long experience in our State Legislature and in governmental affairs, and consequently must possess a full knowledge of what is required of the Governor of our state. He is good enough for me to support."

Colonel Price said he hoped November 7 would see the beginning of the end of Wilsonism in New Jersey and in the nation, and that it would be "stamped out for all time."

Motorcyclist Hurt in Crash

Alfred Hoff, seventeen years old, of 476 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, rode his motorcycle into an automobile last night at Bushwick Avenue and Bleeker Street. His skull was fractured.

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QUARREL OF DU PONT
DIVIDES DELAWARE

Hughes Seems Safe—State Candidates in Danger

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29.—Republican control of Delaware is threatened by the family quarrel between T. Coleman du Pont and Alfred I. du Pont, who are fighting for control of the party. The division may defeat United States Senator du Pont and Representative Thomas W. Miller together with the Republican candidates for Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor and Insurance Commissioner.

After the August state convention, when the T. Coleman du Pont organization made these nominations, the Alfred I. du Pont opposition revolted, and an independent Republican ticket resulted. This was endorsed by the Progressive State Committee. The opposition indorsed the organization's candidates for Governor, State Treasurer and Attorney General and its legislative and county candidates.

The state appears to be safe for Hughes, in spite of this fight, unless there should be a Wilson landslide.

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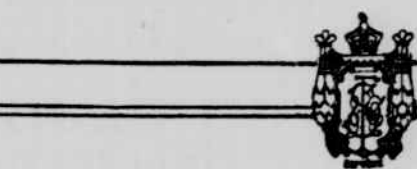
Single or double breasted, one, two and three button models—many of them silk lined. Fancy chevrons, cassimeres and tweeds; blue, green, gray, blue and white and black and white flannels with plain, slant, half moon or patch pockets.



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